THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. TUESDAY, December 9, 1806. No. 1055.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Front-Street, next door to the corner of Market-Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six Months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post the postage must be paid in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square in proportion. Persons sending advertisements will please note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *PRINTING in general executed with neatness and dispatch*

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have just received a fresh supply of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which they are determined to sell low for Cash, or such country produce as will meet their approbation.

They have also,

Barr Iron, and Castings,

by the ton; with a large assortment of

Drugs and Patent Medicine,

AS USUAL.

WRENSHALL & BOGGS.

Pittsburgh, 27th May, 1806. 6m.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood

August 15, 1806. tf

THOMAS PERKINS,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has just commenced the

Gold, Silver Smith & Watch *Business,*

IN Market Street, a few doors above Mr. John Scull's corner. Having served a regular apprenticeship in one of the first Shops in Philadelphia, he will engage to perform in some of the most difficult branches of the business (such as Plate Gold work, &c.) equal to any thing done in the City and at the lowest prices. He hopes, by his attention, punctuality, and experience in the business, to merit the patronage of the public.

Pittsburgh, October 26, 1806.

WARNER & LLOYD,

TAYLORS AND HABIT MAKERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, customers, and the public in general, that they have removed their Shop from Second Street to the house of Mr. Beltzhoover between the corner of Mr. Adams and Mr. M'Clurg's Stores, in the Diamond, where the said business will be carried on in all its various branches; and likewise, that they have just received from their correspondents in Philadelphia, the particulars of the present fall FASHIONS, both for *Ladies* and *Gentlemen's Dresses* as far as it respects their business. They flatter themselves by the assistance of the same, and their experimental knowledge of the business, to be able to give general satisfaction.

N. B. *Military Uniforms* neatly executed.

Pittsburgh, November 18, 1806.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

THE TABLE OF FEES,

established by law for Justices of the Peace and Constables.

DONATION LANDS,

FOR SALE.

FIRST DISTRICT.	
No.	Acres.
3	300
10	500
17	500
17	250
106	200
129	200
141	200
147	200
152	200
156	200
178	200
189	200
194	200

SECOND DISTRICT.	
No.	Acres.
16	300
37	250
40	250
189	250
259	200
399	200
406	200
410	200
416	200
421	200
1808	200
1811	200
1825	200
1908	200
1918	200

THIRD DISTRICT.	
No.	Acres.
443	200
444	200
463	200
481	200
495	200
497	200
566	200
642	200
1889	200
1937	200

FOURTH DISTRICT.	
No.	Acres.
76	250
80	250
719	200
727	200
794	200
812	200
855	200

FIFTH DISTRICT.	
No.	Acres.
98	200
881	200
882	200
979	200
1007	200
1041	200

SIXTH DISTICT.	
No.	Acres.
56	300
113	250
1112	200
1124	200
1142	200
1160	200
1206	200
1234	200
1236	200
1238	200
1240	200
1242	200
1271	200
1280	200

SEVENTH DISTRICT.	
No.	Acres.
1334	200
1351	200
1357	200
1366	200
1375	200
1378	200
1400	200
1401	200
1435	200
1444	200
1469	200
1511	200

EIGHTH DISTRICT.	
No.	Acres.
159	250
1627	200
1642	200
1680	200
1683	200
1684	200
1710	200
1713	200
1720	200

TENTH DISTRICT.	
No.	Acres.
209	250
1969	200
2031	200
2071	200
2163	200

RALPH MARLIN, Esq. at *Meadville*; WILLIAM ELLIOT, Esq. at his Mill, *Slippery Rock*, and JOHN CARLISLE STEWART, Esq. *New Castle*, will shew the lands, in their respective neighbourhoods. Application made to Mr. ANTHONY CROTHERS of *Philadelphia*, (now in the town of *Mercer*), who is duly authorised to contract for the sale of any part thereof; or to the Subscriber *South Fourth*, near *Walnut street*, *Philadelphia*.

JOHN ASHLEY.

September 1, 1806.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Donation Land,

CONSISTING of 200 acres, No. 209, in the First District. The Land is of a good quality. It will be sold low for cash and an indisputable title given. For terms apply to *JEREMIAH BARKER*, Esq. or *JAMES MOUNTAIN*, Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

September 22, 1086. tf.

FOR SALE,

A LOT in the Borough of Pittsburgh, situate on Liberty and Penn Streets, marked on the general plan of the Borough, No. 120, and bounded by Lots Nos. 119 and 121. Apply to GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Esq. in Greensburgh, or to

H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th October, 1806.

NOTICE.

WAS left at the subscriber's tavern, on Saturday night the 8th inst. by a certain mulatto man who called himself JOHN DIXON, a dark brown Mare with a blaze in her face, and three white feet, a bay mare Filley with a bald face, a new saddle and bridle, and a black and white Cow, with the points of her horns sawed off. The said Dixon is hereby notified that unless he comes forward, on or before the 20th day of December next, and pays for the keeping of said creatures, and also the cost of this advertisement, they will be sold at Public Vendue on said day, in order to defray the expences aforesaid.

JOHN SCANTLIN.

Fayette township, Allegheny county, November 24th, 1806.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Friday the 12th day of December next, the following property, to wit:—

A certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, being part of the lot which is marked on the general plan of the said Borough, No. 344, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning on the public Diamond or Square at 80 feet from the corner of Market Street and the Diamond Square, and running thence by the same square and by lot No. 345, one hundred and sixty feet to Jail Alley, thence by Jail Alley twenty feet towards Fourth Street, thence by a line running parallel with Fourth Street eighty feet, thence by a line running parallel with Market Street four feet towards Fourth Street, thence by a line running parallel with Fourth Street forty feet towards Market Street, thence by a line running parallel with Market Street two feet towards Fourth Street, thence by a line running parallel with Fourth Street forty feet towards Market Street, and thence by a line running parallel with Market Street twenty-six feet to the place of beginning, subject to a yearly ground rent of one hundred and two dollars.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Boyd, at the suit of Guy Bryan and William M'Cutcheon.

One half of Lot, No. 411, situate in the Borough of *Pittsburgh*, containing in front on Fifth Street thirty feet, thence by lot, No. 412, two hundred and forty feet to Virgin Alley, thence by the said Alley thirty feet, thence by the other half of lot, No. 411, two hundred and forty feet to the place of beginning on Fifth Street, on which is erected a house one story high, twenty four feet by twenty. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Edward M'Ewen, at the suit of John Wilkins, the elder.

*P*art of lot, No. 187, in the Borough of *P*ittsburgh, on Wood Street, twenty feet from the corner of Wood and Front Streets, and extending twenty feet towards Water Street, thence south-eastwardly the same breadth sixty feet back, on which is erected a one story frame dwelling house, liable and subject to a yearly ground-rent of twenty two dollars and fifty cents. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Herd, at the suit of William Fulton.

All the right, title and interest of John Thome of, in and to the following Tracts or Lots of Land, situate in Jones's district of Depreciation Land, in *P*ine township, viz.—No. 7, containing two hundred acres. No. 12, containing two hundred and thirty seven acres. No. 24, containing two hundred acres; and No. 25, containing two hundred acres. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Thome, at the suit of Richard *P*orter for the use of William B. Irish, and sold by

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS, Sheriff.

25th November, 1806.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the 1st of November, instant, an apprentice to the Coppersmith and Tinning trade, named JAMES RAMMAGE, about 16 years of age, and about 5 feet high, dark complexion, black eyes, and a pleasant countenance. Had on and took with him one drab coloured cloth round-about, and one striped cotton do. both half worn, one swansdown waiscoat and one yellow striped do. one pair of tow trowsers coloured with tanners bark, an old hat, and a pair of half worn shoes. It is supposed he went off in company with a yellow fellow named Tom, the property of Mr. Robert Semple, of this place. The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend and secure said apprentice so that his master may get him again, together with reasonable charges if brought home.

SAMUEL HUBLEY.

Pittsburgh, November 7, 1806.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Milligan. This tract is first rate land and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to

H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1806.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson townsip, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence Apply to

H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1806.

From the N. Y. Spectator.

CASTING an eye over the history of our politics since the revolution, nothing strikes us more forcibly, than the false coloring given to federal measures under all their modifications and at all periods. After Great Britain had acknowledged our independence, the tumult of war having subsided, the question arose on the momentous subject of a government to harmoize our discordant interests, to cement the bonds of equal intercourse, and to supercede the former confederation, which was falling to pieces from its own fragility. The laurelled heroes returning from victory, with the sages, who had entered the cabinet unappalled in the hour of general despondency, were looked to as the guarantees of our high wrought hopes, and the pillars of our political security. They were named by the people to devise for us a system of government adapted to our exigencies, graduated by the spirit of the country, and such as by its durability might not yield to the disgrace of being only an experiment. They met. Washington appeared at their head in the councils of peace, as he had done before in the more terrific, but not more arduous, councils of war. Our present constitution was the product of their wisdom. It was sent forth to the people. They weighed it.—Their interests, and the interests of their posterity, were measurably poised upon their decision. The various turns of argumentation, which were drawn forth at that pregnant crisis, now awakened the tempests of impatient solicitude; now allayed the tumult of overwrought apprehension. The duke of Sully says, that "reason, although it slowly appears in tumultuous assemblies, yet forces itself at last to be seen and acknowledged; and, after long opposition, it follows through necessity." It was thus in this instance. The good sence of our fellow citizens at length prevailed: our constitution was adopted.

Here we find the origin of our political distincitons. Those who had been efficient in framing it according to its spirit as finally settled, and those, who had advocated its adoption, were very properly styled *federalists*: those, who had opposed it in its progress, and inveighed against its characteristics, were with equal propriety styled *anti-federalists*.—Here the aurora of democracy, I may say of jacobinism and infatuation, first tinged our horizon: Its first blushes were seductive although unalarming: but it soon glowed with the horrors of a flaming vault. A battery was opened upon federal gentlemen for advocating aristocratical doctrines, as was falsely asserted, in the discussions, which were had in the convention of delegates, for settling preliminary principles. They were stigmatized; nay even execrated. On the heads, whitened in the labours of their country, were imprecated all the maledictions which could be invented by satanic inveteracy. Whoever had supported the constitution was arraigned with the acrimony of persecution, and the scurrility of slander.—No one was venerable in the eyes of these abusive declaimers: purity was reviled and innocence assailed. Feeling the spirit of domination, they endeavored to rend in tatters the constitutional texture, before it was fairly completed: knowing that energetic government and well ordered laws were hostile to the anticipations of their degenerate ambition.

Such was the fungus of faction, out of which has grown a large proportion of our present rulers.——I do not mention this because it is not well known: on the contrary, it is one of those facts, which often brings the blush into the cheek shrivelled with age—and causes the hoary head to shake with painful indignation.——It is mentioned, because it ought to be kept in remembrance.—Hereafter, when history shall have taken the mask from these deluders of the people, when impartiality shall discern their naked villany, the young American will repress the tear of honest disdain, and start to think that his country was so early on the verge of perdition.——He will see the bottom of those pretentions which now beguile us; and with sorrow will learn to distrust man, whom he will often discover to be the base dissembler of the virtues, for the secure consummation of the vices; remembering what Fenelon makes his mentor say, "the wicked are not incapable of doing well; they indifferently do good and evil, as may serve their ambition." He will see the lubric folds by which the serpent of democracy entwines the prejudices of the illiterate; strangling infant reason in the arms of its guardian and defender. He will draw a parallel between ours, and the free governments which have preceded: marking the steps by which the unprincipled in such governments have always gained a temporary ascendancy. The despotism of a Pisistratus, founded while yet the great lawgiver of Athens was living, will give him vigilance: the secession of a Roman multitude to Mount Sacer, will give him a lesson of human nature: the names of Rienzi and Wat Tyler will teach him to detest the demagogue, while he will learn to deprecate Machiavellian policy in the characters of a Cæsar Borgia and a Jefferson.

But to turn from what, I hope, will not prove a useless digression, we will follow a little further the sinuosities of the revilers of federalism, or, in other words, the innovators upon our constitution.—When our government was

moulded to the wishes of the citizens, those who had been the authors of its inception, and who had nurtured it to maturity, were chosen, as by a sort of legitimate claim, to administer it. Their exertions were efficient. The desolations of war rapidly disappeared, giving place to the luxuriant harvest of prosperity, and the animating harmony of contentment. The constitution was found to be, what the most skilled masters of theory had thought it, the fairest charter of human liberties; the first executors of it continued, as their revolutionary services had proved them, temperate, but unyielding, in the cause of their country. While the people were, therefore, prosperous and happy, we might have expected, if demagogues would preserve their consistency, that the antifederal clan would still *openly* war against our government in its progress, as they had warred against it in its origin. But they played a deeper game. They perceived, that great part of the community received it with enthusiasm, and cherished its framers with affection. They saw it too firmly established to yield to any sudden concussion: hence, with a subtlety peculiar to them, they at once become its extravagant eulogists. With unblushing effrontery they now applauded a constitution they were known to detest in their souls; and carried on a secret warfare against men, whom, at the same time, they pretended with all the world to admire: thus calculating to excite suspicions and jealousies in the minds of the populace, whereby to lead them thro' the mazes of error at their will.

What has been the success of these wiles we feel too sensibly. Hereafter I may pursue this train of reflection somewhat farther; not despairing that time will present our fanatical leaders before the people as fairly "weighed in the balance and found wanting:" confident also, that truth, if it has not lost its authority, will eventually brush away the mists of aspersion with which we have been enveloped; and shew federalists to be now, what they ever have been, the unshaken friends of ther country and their constitution.

REGULUS.

[FROM A LONDON PAPER.]

Circumstantial evidence.

The following remarkable case, will show the danger of pronouncing the sentence of guilty upon persons against whom only circumstantial evidence can be adduced.

Case of Jonathan Bradford, who was executed at Oxford for the murder of Christopher Hayes, Esq. in the year 1736.

Jonathan Bradford kept an inn in Oxfordshire, on the London road to Oxford; he bore an unexceptionable character. Mr. Hayes, a gentleman of fortune being on his way to Oxford on a visit to a relation, put up at Bradford's. He there joined company with two gentlemen with whom he supped, and in conversation unguardedly mentioned that he had about him a large sum of money. In due time they retired to their respective chambers; the gentlemen to a two bedded room; leaving, as it is customary with many, a candle burning in the chimney corner.—Some hours after they were in bed, one of the gentlemen being awake, thought he heard a deep groan in the adjoining chamber; and this being repeated, he softly awaked his friend. They listened together, and the groans increasing as if some one dying, they both instantly arose and, proceeded silently to the next chamber, from whence they heard the groans, and the door being a jar, saw a light in the room; they entered, but it is impossible to paint their consternation, on perceiving a person weltering in his blood in the bed, and a man standing over him with a dark lanthern in one hand and a knife in the other. The man seemed as petrified as themselves, but his terrour carried with it all the terrour of guilt! The gentlemen soon discovered it was the stranger with whom they had that night supped, and that the man who was standing over him was their host. They seized Bradford directly, disarmed him of his knife, and charged him of being the murderer: he assumed by this time the air of innocence, positively denied the crime, and asserted that he came there with the same humane intentions as themselves; for that, hearing a noise, which was succeeded by a groaning, he got out of bed struck up a light, armed himself with a knife for his defence, and was but that minute entered the room before them.——These assertions were of little avail; he was kept in close custody till the morning, and then taken before a neighbouring Justice of the Peace.—Bradford still denied the murder, but nevertheless with such an apparent indication of guilt, that the Justice hesitated not to make use of this extraordinary expression, on writing out his mittimus: "Mr. Bradford, either you or myself committed this murder."

This extraordinary affair was the conversation of the whole country. Bradford was tried over and over again in every company. In the midst of all this pre-determination came on the assizes at Oxford: Bradford was brought to trial; he pleaded not guilty. Nothing could be more strong than the evidence of the two gentlemen; they testified to the finding Mr. Hayes murdered in his bed; Bradford at the side of the body with light and a knife: and the hand which held it bloody; that on their entering the room he betrayed all the signs of a guilty man; and that a few moments preceding they heard the groans of the deceased.

Bradford's defence on the trial was the same as before the gentlemen; he had heard a noise; he suspected some villainous transaction; he struck a light; he snatched a knife (the only weapon near him) to defend himself; and the terrours he discovered were merely the terrours of humanity, the natural effects of innocence as well as guilt, on beholding such a horrid scene! This defence, however, could be considered but as weak, contrasted with the several powerful circumstances against him. Never was circumstantial evidence more strong; there was little need of comment from the judge in summoning up the evidence. No room appeared for extenuation, and the jury brought in the prisoner guilty, without going out of the box. Bradford was executed shortly after, still declaring he was not the murderer, nor privy to the murder of Mr. Hayes, but he died disbelieved by all. The murder was actually committed by Mr. Haye's footman; who immediately on stabbing his master, rifled his breeches of his money, gold watch and snuff box, and escaped to his own room, which, could have been, from the after circumstances, scarely two seconds before Bradford's entering the unfortunate gentleman's chamber. The world owes this knowledge to a remorse of conscience in the footman (eighteen months after the execution of Bradford) on a bed of sickness! it was a death bed repentance, and by that death the law lost its victim!

It is much to be wished that this account could close here; but it cannot; Bradford, though innocent, and not privy to the murder, was nevertheless the murderer in design. He had heard, as well as the footman, what Mr. Hayes had declared at supper, as to his having a large sum of money about him, and he went to the chamber with the same diabolical intention as the servant. He was struck with amazement!—He could not believe his senses!—and in turning back, the bed-cloths, to assure himself of the fact, he, in his agitation dropped his knife on the bleeding body by which both his hand and his knife became bloody. These circumstances Bradford acknowledged to the clergyman who attended him after his sentence.

LONDON, *Sept.* 30.

We are persuaded the public will feel very great satisfaction in hearing that Mr. Whitebread has accepted the Secretary at War.—We congratulate the country on the accession of such an able coadjutor to the present vigorous administration.

A decree of divorce has been formally published at Paris, of the marriage between Jerome Bonaparte and Miss Patterson, of Baltimore. Report says, that brother Jerome is to be immediately united to a foreign princess.

The Gazette of Saturday contains an order of council for raising the blockade of the Prussian ports. Lord Morpeth is to proceed immediately to Berlin to adjust all differences between our court and that of his Prussian majesty. Some say his Lordship's mission has the further object of forming a close alliance, and laying the foundation of a new coalition against France. But of th s we are doubtful.

French and Dutch papers, the first to the 27th, the latter to the 26th instant, have reached us; their contents are very important.

It is not improbable that hostilities will have commenced in the course of the present week between the French and Prussians. Bonaparte left St. Cloud last Wednesday night, to take the command of the army. The Moniteur, which announces it says, "that it is supposed the emperor proceeds tow rds Mayence."—There is no doubt that he will put himself at the head of that part of his forces which is concentrated on the Saxon frontier.—From the circumstances of his departure from Paris, it is obvious that the usual mode of negociation has failed; and that whatever adjustment may hereafter take place, will be arranged at the head of the respective armies.—Bonaparte may conceive hopes of negociating to more advantage with the sword in his hand, than in the amicable conferences which took place between Knobledorf and Talleyrand at Paris. It is not, indeed, improbable that, previous to any general action, he may propose an interview to his Prussian majesty, and endeavour to effect in a personal conference, what had been in vain attempted by their respective ministers. It is clear that he is prepared to treat as well as fight, for Talleyrand has followed him.

On the day of his departure a meeting of the Conservative Senate was held but none of its proceedings have been published. A communication was understood to be made of a letter from Bonaparte to the King of Bavaria, informing him "that in spite of certain Court intrigues, his majesty, still hoped to be able to preserve peace with Prussia; but that in case the latter power did not give a prompt and categorical aswer to the explanations demanded, his majesty was ready to enter Germany with 300,000 men." If a communication to this effect has been, it is not a symptom of concession on the part of France. On the contrary, we should think that he is highly indignant at the hostile attitude which Prussia has assumed, and that he is confident in his means of compelling her to drop it.

The French papers contain, as usual, a number of fabricated articles from Cassel, Dresden, and other places. Their object is to encourage the opinion that Prussia was likely to stand alone in the contest, and of course that the task of reducing her will not be very difficult! Yet Prussia, we think, must have well weighed all the circumstances and probabilities of the dreadful contest in which she was about to engage, before she assumed her present warlike post. We do not think so pacific a Cabinet as that of the Court of Berlin would have sanctioned any measures calculated to excite the displeasure or suspicion of Bonaparte, except they were persuaded that means would not be wanting to resist, not only the first impetuous burst of the French, but even their whole strength for a certain period. The contest to be sure is a most awful one. Prussia fights, in fact, for her political existence. Should the result of the conflict be against her, she must sink into as arrant a vassal of France as Holland, Wirtemburgh, or Bavaria. We, however, do not despair of seeing her come triumphantly out of the contest. The French and Prussian armies are as to numbers, more on a par than is generally supposed. On the frontiers of Saxony and Westphalia the latter, according to the most authentic accounts, amount to one hundred and fifty thousand men. The eight divisions of the French army cannot much exceed, if at all, that number. In point of experience and practice the French officers have in general the advantage of their competitors; but the Prussian army is not without many officers of very great talents and experience. As to the quality of the troops, it cannot be better than it is. The whole army is animated with the ancient spirit which Frederick the Great infused into it, and pants for an opportunity of measuring its strength with the enemy.

We look with some confidence to the conduct of Austria upon this occason. We do not think she will remain a quiet spectatress of the scene which is passing before her eyes. Any demonstration on her part must be of essential service to Prussia. If she assembles fifty or sixty thousand men on any of her frontiers, nearly the same number of men must be taken from the disposeable force of Bonaparte to observe them. The accounts by the last mail state, that considerable magazines are forming in Bohemia. We shall expect to hear, in the course of a few days, that a formidable army has also been collected there, under the pretence of preserving the inviolability of her territory, but really with the intent of taking advantage of any opportunity which may occur of taking vengeance for the countless calamities and disgraces which she has suffered from France.

The French funds have risen, notwithstanding the warlike appearances, and the departure of Bonaparte. This is the effect of management. They also rose when he left Paris previous to the campaign against Austria.

Sept. 29.—At 1 o'clock this morning Mr. Johnson, the messenger, arrived at the Secretary of State's Office, with dispatches from Lord Lauderdale. He was landed yesterday at Deal from the Kangaroo sloop. It is reported that before he left Paris, Napoleon and Talleyrand had both quitted that capital!

Lord Morpeth, we understand, set off last night for Yarmouth, where a frigate was in waiting to take him to the Elbe, from whence he is to proceed by Hamburgh to Berlin.

Two Hamburgh mails arrived this morning—the one due on Sunday se'nnight, and that due last Wednesday. Hostilities are expected to commence immediately between Prussia and France. The Silesian army, 30,000 strong, under Hohenlohe, crossed the Elbe, on the 11th, near Dresden. Other divisions are passing through Dresden daily. The French are drawing towards Bayreuth and Coburg, where the first blow will in all probability be struck. A Russian army of 130,000 men is entering Silesia. The Archduke Charles, has by his talents and asiduity, placed the Austrian army on the most respectable footing. All the regiments are complete, and the magazines filled. The principal magazines are at Brunn and Budweis. Cattaro is still in the hands of the Russians, who have refused to deliver it up to the Austrians.

A proclamation has been issued by the Prussian Administration of Eichfield and Ersurt, announcing his Prussian majesty's solemn determination not to consent to cede or exchange any of his provinces whatever.

A French army of 40,000 men, comprising 10,000 Dutch, is to be stationed in the Ems, in Benthiem.

Portsmouth, Sept. 29.—The 17th regiment of dragoons have all embarked on board of transports at Spithead; where the 5th, 36th and 88th regiments are lying, under orders for foreign service: it is conjectured that they will go to S. America.

Adjustment of our differences with Prussia.

Our readers will be pleased, though not surprized, at the intelligence we are about to announce. Our differences with Prussia may be considered as adjusted. An order of council was issued yesterday for taking off the embargo upon Prussian ports and rivers—and Lord Morpeth was to leave London last night (it was reported yesterday that he left London in the morning) for Berlin, to adjust finally the differences between the two powers.

Ministers deserve great credit for the readiness they have shewn to restore peace between Prussia and this country at the present moment. They will deserve still further credit if they enter into a strict connection with Prussia, and afford her prompt and vigorous succours to enable her to make a determined stand against the ambition and encroachments of France. We know that there are persons, and those not in small numbers, the trembling sons and daughters of distempered philosophy, who are eternally exclaiming against the cruelties of war, who will hear no cause however just and sacred in its defence, who will not suffer any motives, however virtuous and noble to be pleaded in its palliation. They will tell us that *P*russia will be ruined and undone by going to war with France! to which we reply, that she must be ruined by remaining at peace with France. She *may* fall by going to war, but she will fall with honor and with glory—she must fall by remaining at peace, but she will fall without esteem, without honor, without pity. Will those advocates for peace tell us what nation Bonaparte ever spared that endeavored to purchase his forbearance by submission and pacific demeanor?—There are no men who render more real service to Bonaparte than these preachers against war, these advocates who are always setting before our eyes the immense power and resources of France, and the folly and madness of opposing them.

The Prussians are forming three great camps, one on the frontiers of Franconia, another near Gothen, in Saxony, and the third on the frontiers of Westphalia; a camp of reserve is to be at Custrin. The duke of Brunswick is to command the central army. The army in Saxony is estimated at upwards of 100,000 men; it is to be under the command of the prince of Hohenlohe. The army of the elector of Saxony, whom the fabricated letter in the French papers stated to be unwilling to join *P*russia, is in readiness to march. The Hessians have joined the central army, and the Swedish troops are marching into the electorate of Hanover.

The Russians are assembling in great force in Silesia—we hope they will arrive time enough to take part in the first operations of the war.

The Moniteur notices an important measure of the Ottoman Porte. The princes of Moldavia and Wallachia, who are considered as devoted to Russia, have been deposed. We doubt, whether the order will be executed.—The change proposed evidently originates in the French interests at Constantinople. We can, however, lay before our readers accounts received direct from Constantinople, by the Mails of yesterday on which they may place a reliance which it would be folly to give to any coming thro' a French channel.

When the new French ambassador arrived at Constantinople on the 10th of Aug last reports were circulated that the result of his mission would be unfavorable to the interest of Great Britain; and nothing less than immediate declaration of war against this country was expected. The *P*orte has, however, pursued a different line of conduct, and assured British merchants that their fears of a rupture were groundless.

From the Liverpool Chronicle, Oct. 1.

POLITICAL RETROSPECT.

The affairs of Europe present at the present moment an aspect wholly inexplicable. While Lord Lauderdale continues in Paris, engaged in discussions with a view to an accommodation between Great Britain and France, the differences between the courts of London and Berlin are said to be upon the point of being completely adjusted, the French and Prussian armies are expected to come to blows, and a new Coalition is talked of, the first feature of which would of course be a subsidy to support the military exertions of Prusssia.—Though under these circumstances it is difficult to decide what may be the event, we are of opinion that there will be no coalition.

It is not long since it was represented that the attitude of resistance taken by Prussia had for its objects the maintainance of her assumed possession of Hanóver, the restitution of which was demanded by Bonaparte, to enable him to purchase peace with Br tain. It was hardly to be supposed that the British government would give a coalition for the purpose of preserving to the king of Prussia a territory which we ourselves claimed from France, as an indispensible preliminary to Peace. But it seems the demand of the restitution of Hanover by Bonaparte was coupled with two other demands of cessions from the immediate dominions of Prussia; and that the cabinet of Berlin is willing to give up Hanover to its rightful owner, on condition that we will aid his Prussian majesty in maintaining the integrity of his State. This last appears now the sole object of the coalition which some are so sanguine as to speak of. If the aggrandisement of France and its independencies were not equally to be deprecated from whatever quarter it may be made, we should hold it to be a satisfacton which the independent powers of Europe owe to themselves, to look in silence on any oppression or spoliation Prussia may suffer from the power which her own dastardly conduct in the late war placed in a situation to trample upon her. If, however, the exertions the cabinet of Berlin is at last compelled to make, afford a prospect of the deliverence of Europe, it would be politic to support them from whatever motives they may proceed. But what are the present prospects of a new coalition? There Prussian armies amounting altogether to 100,000 men, are assembled in Saxony, Franconia, and Westphalia. A corps of reserve of 25,000, is formed at Custrin on the Order, 40 miles beyond Berlin. *It is said*, a strong Russian force will form an encampment in Silesia, and that other bodies of Russians are at hand in Poland. But all this is very far from a new coalition. Austria is said to have made astonishing efforts towards restoring her shattered armies, and retrieving the general calamaities of the late war. But she seems to have no notion of committing her half-recruited strength to the hazard of annihilation by engaging in a new coalition.

If the king of Prussia consents to restore Hanover to its lawful sovereign, it is probably in consequence of the pressure of the claims of Bonaparte upon him, and the unceasing exertions of our most faithful and honorable ally, the king of Sweden. This restitution is, of course, sufficient to induce a cessation of the hostile measures adopted by us with respect to Prussia. But it does not follow that we will be ready to grant subsidies which the king of Prussia may pocket, or to form coalitions which he may desert and betray, as soon as an opportunity offers of making peace with France, and participating with that power in the plunder of its neighbours. It will probably turn out, that the differences between France and Prussia are of a mere private nature touching the interests of the two states, and that they will be adjusted without an appeal to arms, or at least without much bloodshed. It is likely that France is averse to the formation of the northern confederacy, and that schemes of the Prussian cabinet has led to the existing differences, as well as the demands of cessions. If a new coalition is formed, and a general war on the point of commencing, those engaged in it are entitled at least to the praise of impenetrable secrecy and reserve; for there has not been, till this moment any appearance of concert, nor is there even now any preparation which would lead the French Government to believe that such a design is in agitation.

POWDER,

Of a superior Quality,

Made by Jonathan Egley,

FOR SALE, BY

HENRY WOLF.

Pittsburgh, November 20, 1806.

NEW-YORK, *November* 20.

FEDERALISM TRIUMPHANT.

We congratulate the Federal Republicans in this city, and throughout the union, on the result of the Charter Election which closed yesterday, after a more severe contest than has been ever witnessed. It was found a the counting up the votes at the polls that the federal ticket had succeeded in five out of nine wards; and the Lewis ticket in one (the fifth) thereby giving a majority against the Clintonian and Cheetham ticket of six out of nine wards. In the other three wards in which the Clintonian ticket succeeded, it was found that their majorities had extremely lessened, in such a manner as almost to promise a unanimous Federal election at the next attempt. The disappointment, chagrin and consternation, which the result of this election has caused among the democrats, is easier conceived than described.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 26.

Captain Sturges, of the Evander, informs, that it was reported at St. Thomas previous to his departure, that 3 French ships of the line had got into Martinique, after having had an engagement with a British squadron, in which the French had lost four of their consorts, having on board 1000 troops. Further particulars were not known.

It is confidently stated, that the French minister at Washington has intimated to our executive, that the rescinding of the St Domingo law would not be displeasing to him or his court. The reason alledged for this *condescension* is that, since the passing of the interdictory statute, the trade has fallen entirely into the hands of British adventurers; who are generally so well armed as to bid defiance to the French privateers.

The schooner Hannah Loretta, capt. Sherman, of and for this port, from Malaga, out 55 days, put into Norfolk on the 18th inst for want of provisions. Captain S. informs, that early in September, as the United States schooner Enterprize, captain Porter, passed Algesiras, he was fired at and attacked by *seven* Spanish gun-boats, upon which he bore down on them until within hail without returning their fire; but on finding that they still continued firing, notwithstanding his colours were hoisted, he poured into the *Dons* a few broad-sides, which made them lurk into their skulking holes.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, December 9, 1806.

Mr. SCULL,

The departure of several young men from this place for Orleans, at this particular crisis, has created a variety of improper suspicions and surmises—you will please to state to the public, that those young men stand pledged to their friends, and the world, that they have no improper, lawless, or treasonable object in view, and that they will not engage in any act or enterprize which may not be deemed honorable and laudable.

Pittsburgh, December 5th, 1806.

☞ Subscribers in arrears for the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of January ensuing.—Those who neglect must not be surprised to receive a disagreeable visit shortly after that time.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in the Army, to a Gentleman in Lexington (Ken.) dated, Fort Adams, October 19, 1806.

"Had I written by the last mail, I should have told you that our difficulties with the Spaniards on the other side of the river were amicably adjusted.

"On the arrival of General Wilkinson at Natchitoches, he dispatched col. Cushing to Nacogdoches, with orders to the governor general, who had arrived at that place to withdraw his Catholic Majesty's troops from the territory claimed by the United States. After some explanations between them, the orders were complied with, and the business considered at least suspended, until orders should be received from their respective governments. The Militia of the two territories, except the dragoons were dismissed, and the Spanish prisoners released.

Two days since an express arrived here with information that the treacherous enemy had again crossed the Sabine, and avowed their determination to contend for the soil.

Nacogdoches is strongly reinforced. The American troops were to have marched on the 14th inst. towards the Sabine, and will commence the attack, whenever they meet the Spaniards within the American boundary."

Extract of a letter from Natchitoches, dated October 6.

"Immediately after gen. Wilkinson's arrived here, col. Cushing visited governor Cordero, the commander in chief on the frontier of Texhas, at Nacogdoches—the col. returned on the 2d inst. and the greater part of the militia which had arrived are discharged. Yet every kind of preparation is making for movement, and it is said the regular troops will march toward the Sabine in four or five days.

Herrara with the Spanish forces has recrossed the Sabine and taken post at the lower ford, on the road to Nacogdoches. It is asserted and believed that, the Spanish commander has positive orders to defend the ground to the Anoya-funda seven miles from this place, and from all its measures and movements, it would appear that general Wilkinson is determined to assert our jurisdiction to the left bank of the Sabine. We may therefore look for a conflict in which our general is sure of triumph—with his regular troops and Farar's dragoons, or he would not have sent home the militia. Any thus he spares the public treasure, and fights the battles of his country—leaving the backbiting whisperer, the unprincipled slanderer and a pack of political mushrooms, who envy what they cannot emulate, to exult in the fancied success of their infamous devices to blast his character."

NATCHEZ, *October* 28.

A gentleman who arrived last evening from Natchitoches, informs us that Gen. Wilkinson marched with all the troops of that place for Sabine, on the 22d instant, for the purpose of establishing a garrison on the bank of that river—and that the chief commander of all the Spanish forces assured the general that he would oppose him to the utmost of his ability.

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS information has been received that sundry persons, citizens of the United States, or residents within the same are conspiring and confederating together to begin and set on foot, provide and prepare the means for a military expedition or enterprize against the dominions of Spain, that for this purpose, they are fitting out and arming vessels in the western waters of the United States, collecting provisions, arms, military stores, and other means, are deceiving and seducing honest and well meaning citizens under various pretences, to engage in their criminal enterprizes, are organizing, officering and arming themselves for the same, contrary to the laws in such cases made and provided; I have therefore thought fit to issue this my PROCLAMATION, warning and enjoining all faithful citizens who have been led without due knowledge or consideration to participate in the said unlawful enterprizes, to withdraw from the same without delay; and commanding all persons whatsoever engaged or concerned in the same, to cease all further proceedings therein as they will answer the contrary at their peril; and incur prosecution with all the rigours of the law.—And I hereby enjoin and require all officers, civil and military, of the United States, or of any of the states or territories, and especially all governors, and other executive authority, all judges, justices and other officers of the peace, all military officers of the army or navy of the United States, and officers of the militia, to be vigilant each within his respective department, and according to his functions, in searching out, and bringing to condign punishment, all persons engaged, or concerned in such enterprize, in seizing and detaining, subject to the dispositions of the law, all vessels, arms, military stores or other means provided or providing for the same, and in general in preventing the carrying on such expedition or enterprize, by all the lawful means, within their power: and I require all good and faithful citizens, and others within the United States, to be aiding and assisting herein, and especially in the discovery, apprehension and bringing to justice of all such offenders, in preventing the execution of their unlawful designs, and in giving information against them to the proper authorities

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be fixed to these presents and have signed the same with my hand. Given at the city of Washington on the twenty seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and six, and in the year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the thirty first.

(SEAL.)

(Signed.)

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,

(Signed.) *JAMES MADISON.*

Secretary of State.

A MISTAKE.

A bag containing about 200 pounds of Buckwheat Flour, was, about two weeks ago, deposited in the Weigh-house adjoining the Pittsburgh Market-house, and it being now missing, it is thought that it has been taken in a mistake for another bag; therefore it is particularly requested that it be returned. The bag was was marked I. H. was twi led, and pretty broad.

December 6, 1806.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

HERR & ENOCHS,

INFORM their friends and the public in general that they have just received a general assortmet of

Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

All of which they are detrmined to sell low for Cash or approved of Country produce.

They have also on hand a quantity of *LAKE SALT*, by the barrel, and BARR IRON, by the ton or Cwt.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 24, 1806.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Erie and Waterford Turnpike Company are respectively informed, that a second call is made to pay the further sum of fifteen dollars on each share by them held, on or before the first day of Januray next to HENRY BALDWIN, Esq. *Pittsburgh*; RALPH MARLIN, Esq, *Meadville*; JOHN VINCENT, Esq. *Waterford*; or to the subscriber at *Erie*.

By order of the President and Managers,

JUDAH COLT, *Treasurer.*

Erie, 29th October, 1806. 1m.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are requested to make payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOHN OSBORNE.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1806.

He is opening at his Store In Wood Street,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods and Groceries,

which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce. tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from a detachment under the command of Captain Stoddard, on the night of the 29th instant, from this place, *GEORGE CLARK* and *ADAM CRICK*, privates in the Regiment of Artillerists of the United States. Clark is 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, born in the town of *Darby*, state of Pennsylvania, by occupation a shoemaker; he has hazle eyes, sandy hair, and sandy complexion, was enlisted by Captain Stoddard, in Philadelphia, on the 8th of October, 1806.—Crick is 19 years of age, 6 feet high, born in Pennsylvania, by occupation a labourer, has dark eyes, dark hair, and dark complexion, was enlisted by Captain Gates in Carlisle, on the 7th September, 1806. Any person apprehending said deserters and delivering them to the commanding officer of any military post, or recruiting party in the United States, or at this post, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, or *Ten Dollars* for either.

JAMES S. SWEARINGEN,
Lieut. Art. U. S. Com.

Fort Fayette, December 1, 1806.

A few Bales best quality

TENNESSEE COTTON,

and a quantity of

Connecticut Cheese,

FOR SALE, BY

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, 21st November, 1806.

Lands for Sale,

Lying between the Beaver Creeks.

SIX Tracts of Land of the first quality, in the neighbourhood of Greersburgh, will be Sold by the subscriber at a credit of five years. Those Lands are in a good settlement, both for Mills and Houses of Public Worship. An indisputable title will be given. *Barnard Vanhorne*, adjoining one of the tracts, will shew the lands to any person who may wish to see them. For terms apply to

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, November 14, 1806.

Lands for Sale.

TWO Tracts of Land laying on Racoon creek, near White's mill, Washington county Pennsylvania, one containing 393 acres, the other 295 acres. These lands for situation and fertility, are exceeded by none in that part of the country, having been taken up at an early period. On one of which tracts there is a very natural and desirable mill scite,—on both excellent Sugar camps, and on each a tenement cleared sufficient for the support of a small family. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase will please to call on Mr. SAMUEL MERCHANT, adjoining one of the tracts, who will shew them, and for terms to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1806. tf.

N. B. If these lands are not sold previous to the sugar season, the sugar camps on each will be let on reasonable terms. *T. C.*

GENEVA GLASS.

THE *Subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has the AGENCY of the GENEVA GLASS WORKS for this place, and that he has now on hand a general assortment of Glass, which will be sold at the usual prices.*

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1806. tf.

Valuable Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale those valuable Mills known by the name of "*Wingfield Mills*," situate on Chartiers creek, 10 miles from Pittsburgh. The grist mill is now in compleat repair, and all the necessary apparatus for doing business on a large scale, and the saw mill may be put in repair at a small expence. There are 32 acres of good land, well improved, attached to the mills, and on which there is two dwelling houses, a commodious still house on a never failing spring, a large barn, stables, smoke house, and other out-houses. One of the dwelling houses is conveniently situated for a miller. For terms and further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises

PETER DECLARY.

November 28, 1806.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Plumb township, Allegheny county, a Red COW, 8 or 9 years old has a crop off each ear, and a swallow fork cut out of the near ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN HALL.

November 21, 1806.

ALGEO & STEVENSON,

Have commenced business in the Mercantile line at the corner of the Diamond and Market Street, where they have opened a fresh and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of

FINE and superfine broad cloth, forest cloth, napt and plain coatings, flannels, baizes, rose and point blankets, patent cord waistcoating, swansdowns, toilenets, cotton, worsted, and angola stockings, plain and fancy velvets, constitution and patent cord, cambrick and book muslin, black cambrick muslin, cambrick and common dimity, narrow chintzes and low priced callicoes, linen and cotton check, silk and cotton shawls, silk and cotton gloves, calimancoes and durants, fine and coarse muslin.

With an assortment of

Hardware, Queensware, and Groceries, Madeira, Sherry, and Lisbon Wine, Brandy and Jamaica Spirits, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.

Which they will sell on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

Pittsburgh, November 18, 1805.

Barley raisers, Attention!

NO more BARLEY will be received at the POINT BREWERY until the 15th of January next, at which time it will be taken in at the present price of Fifty-three Cents per bushel.

For James O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1806.

FOR SALE.

A DONATION Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the first donation district, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres.—The terms of sale will be made known by applying to.

H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

In the early part of October last, *Mr. David Burnes*, of Clifford township, in this county, with his daughter and a little son about 4 years old, went into the woods after chesnuts, about half a mile from his house. The lad growing uneasy at his stay, cried to go home, and Mr. Burnes bid his daughter take him to the path, and shew him the way to the house. When Mr. Burnes returned he found his little boy had not been at home, and immediately went out in search of him, and the nearest neighbours were called to assist; but night coming on, the cold dews of evening descended with the darkness, and the father was obliged to return with the sad tidings to his diconsolate wife.—Who can conceive the anguish of the parents? Who can imagine the sufferings of the child? In the bosom of the forest—cold and hungry—his only bed the damp earth—and the fond lullaby of a Mother, exchanged for the rude howlings of a Wolf; his only covering the Heavens, and exposed every moment to become the prey of some of the savages of the wilderness! The hours on opiate wings, to the sleepless parents, passed heavily away, at last the morning dawned, and the search was renewed by the Father, and as many of the neighbours as could be gathered—the day passed, and the succeeding one; a hundred men scoured the woods in every direction, where possibly the Child could have strayed, the pulse of hope beat languid and the awfull anxiety for the sufferings of the Child was only relieved by the dreadful certainty, that the child was dead.—After the sixth day, hope yielded to despair and the search was abandoned.

[*Luzerne Fed.*]

By yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA *December* 1.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated 25th ult.

"The Resolution has just arrived with late and important advices from England. She sailed from Liverpool Oct. 12. On the 8th a message was received by the Lord Mayor of London from the Secretary of State, announcing the rupture of the Negociation with France—That Lord Lauderdale would positively quit Paris on the 8th—That the Clyde frigate was ordered to Calais for his reception—And that new orders and instructions had been issued to the different naval commanders for the further prosecution of the war.—This message was sent immediately to Lloyd's and was received with repeated huzzas.

LONDON, *October* 10.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, October 3, 1806.

"I have the honor to acquaint your lordship, that an officer is just arrived from Sir Samuel Hood, with an account of his having fallen in with five French frigates full of troops, four of which have been captured by the squadron under his command: viz. La Gloire, of 46 guns, La Minerve, L'Armide, and L'Indefatigable, of 44 guns each. Our loss in killed and wounded is, killed, 9—wounded 32. I am sorry to add that Sir Samuel Hood has lost his right arm.

"Accounts are likewise received from Sir T. Louis, of his having taken the French frigate President, of 44 guns.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) "THOMAS GRENVILLE."

To the right hon. the Lord Mayor.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Tract of Land,

In Peters Township, Washington County on a branch of Peters creek, containing about 900 acres, equal, if not superior in quality and situation to most land in this country, and not more than four miles from the Monongahela river, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, the great road from which to Brownsville, passes thro' the tract, as also the road from Elizabeth Town to Washington; there are several Meeting Houses in the neighbourhood and Mills and Distilleries convenient. There is three farms on this tract containing upwards of 176 acres of cleared land well improved, the residue well timbered and watered, a considerble part of which being well adapted for meadow. The whole will be sold together or sub-divided, to suit purchasers. A small part of the purchase money will be expected at the time of sale, for the remainder a credit will be given bearing interest. An indisputable title with a general warrantee will be given. This tract adjoins that on which James Barclay now lives, and is occupied by James Anderson, Samuel Price, and Henry Potter, tenants, who will shew the premises. For further particulars apply to the proprietors in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL,
ISAAC CRAIG.

March 1, 1804.

JOHN CARR,

Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House, next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

JOSEPH HARBESON,

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Sreets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*

Copper and Tin Manufactures,

in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatters' Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line.
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention to pursue the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the Public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

N. B. Merchantable Whiskey at Market Price, taken in part pay for Stills.

A few Barrels good Whiskey, for Sale

One new *Brewing Copper*, ready made containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

Apprentices Wanted,

TO THE

Boot and Shoemaking Business.

BOYS between the age of 14 and 16, and brought up in the country would be prefered.

JAMES RIDDLE.

Pittsburgh, November 10, 1806.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE Farm containing two hundred acres, on the waters of Girty's Run, six miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract there is a good two story square log House, and upwards of thirty acres of clear land, part of which is in good grass, together with good stabling.—The whole of the improvements are new and in good order, and the land of the first quality.

Also, one hundred and forty eight acres on the waters of Pine Creek, twelve miles from Pittsburgh. On this farm there is fifteen acres of clear land, part in grass, together with a good cabin and stable. This land is of a good quality.

Also, two hundred acres on the waters of Conequenessing creek, in Butler county, six miles from Butler Town. On this farm there is a small improvement. This land is of the first quality. For terms apply to PHILIP MOWRY, Pine Grove mills, on Pine creek.

August 25, 1806. tf.

Lands for Sale.

LEET'S DISTRICT—Nos. 20 and 21. known by the name of Legionville :—also. Nos. 53, 54, 55, 56, 71, 74, 132, 137, 141.

BRADEN'S DISTICT.—Nos. 58, 59, 61, 62, 75.

ALEXANDER'S DISTRICT.--Nos. 13, 25, 54, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64.

Liberal credit will be given for a great part of the purchase money:—For the terms of Sale, apply to JOHN WAY Esquire, Sewickly Bottom, on the Ohio or to JAMES ROSS, Esquire, Pittsburgh

April 14, 1804.

FOR SALE AT
T. CROMWELL'S
Commission Store.

FRENCH BRANDY,
Holland Gin,
Jamaica Spirits,
Lisbon Wine,
Cyder,
Peach Brandy,
Soal, Harness, and Upper Leather,
Superfine Flour of a superior quality, by the Barrel,
And a quantity of Lake Salt.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1806.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1806.

He has on hand a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries,

which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. A Two Story Brick HOUSE, well finished, near the Market House, to be Rented.

Hemp wanted; for which a generous price will be given.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGON, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh. PRESLEY NEVILL.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they continue to carry on the

Fulling Business,

In all its various branches, at John Cavet's Fulling mill, on Brush creek, North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county. Those who may please to favour them with their custom may depend on having their work done in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms, and for the convenience of persons living at a distance Cloth will be received at the Store of *Mr. John Irwin*, in Pittsburgh, and returned there when finished, which will be without delay. It is requested of those who send cloth to put a written direction on it.

JOSIAH & JOHN HARVEY.

October 27, 1806.

PLANE MANUFACTORY.

M. ELLIS & Co.

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have commenced the *Plane Making* Business in all its various branches, *Pittsburgh*, in Second Street, near the corner of Liberty Street, where those who please to favour them with their custom may rely upon PLANES of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms.

☞ All orders duly attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

September 16th, 1806. tf.

DAVID M'KEEHAN

At his Book and Stationary Store, opposite the Market, Pittsburgh, has just received sundry new publications, among which are the following.

Orton's short and plain exposition of the Old Testament, with devotional and practical reflection for the use of families, 6 vols.
'Espinasse's Nisi Prius Reports, from Easter Term 1793 to Hilary term 1803, inclusive, 4 vols.
Supplement to Bacon's Abridgement, 6th and 7th vols.
Belle's Nisi Prius
Curren's Speeches
Columbian Eloquence, being the speeches of the most celebrated American Orators, as delivered in the late interesting Trial of the Hon. Samuel Chase, in 3 vols.
The Revolutionary Plutarch, containing Biographical, Historical and Secret Memoirs of the Buonaparte Family
History of Napoleon Bonaparte, emperor of the French and King of Italy, containing an account of the grand battle of Austerlitz, with a large and elegant engraving shewing the situation of the armies, &c.
Life of William Pitt, late Prime Minister of Great Britain, with Biographical notices of his principal friends, and illustrious cotemporaries
Carr's Stranger in Ireland
Description of Louisiana.
Scotts' Geography of Pennsylvania
Tokens for children
Amusement for good children, with comic pictures, &c.

Nov. 29th, 1806.

GENERAL CATALOGUE,

(CONTINUED FROM NO. 1045.)

RELIGION.

HORÆ Solitaræ ; or essays upon some remarkable names and titles of Jesus Christ: to which is annexed an essay on the doctrine of the Trinity, 2 vols.
Halyburton's Rational Inquiry into the principles of the modern Deists.
Hubey's Spiritual Retreat
Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3 vols.
Henry on Prayer
Horne on the Psalms, 2 vols.
Hymns for Children
Methodist
Ditto revised
Rippon's
Hart's
Hartford's
Introduction to the Knowleedge of Nature and the Holy Scriptures
Isaiah, with summary explanations
Imitation of Christ, from the Latin of Thomas A. Kempis
Jenk's Prayers and Devotions
Jews' Letters to M. Voltaire
Life of Christ, together with the Lives of his Holy Evangelists, Apostles, and Disciples, who have sealed the Divine Truth of Christianity with their Blood: to which is added a full Defence of Christianity against all the objections of Atheists, Deists, and Infidels, in 2 vols.
Life of Watts and Doddridge
Edwards
Xavier, with a Likeness
Gardiner
Wilmot, Earl of Rochester
Joseph
Logan's Sermons
Lyric Poems, by Watts
Mosheim's Church History, in 6 vols.
Memoirs of eminently pious Women
Messia, from the German of Klopstock
Mahon on Communion
Melmoth's Essays
M'Ewen on the Types
Mason on Self-knowledge
Moral Library
Marshall's Gospel Mystery of Sanctification opened: to which is added a sermon on Justification
Marrow of Modern Divinity
Sermons of Bishop Massillon (the celebrated French Pulpit Orator) translated ; to which is perfixed the Life of the Author; complete in 2 vols.
Newton on the Prophecies
Ditto ditto 3 vols.
Newton's Power of Grace
Letters, originally published under the signature of Omicron and Vigil
New Whole Duty of Man, containing the Faith as well as Practice of a Christian; with a beautiful Frontispiece

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Banton & Miltenberger,

(Lately from Philadelphia.)

Copper Smiths, Tin Plate Workers and Japanners.

HAVE *commenced their Manufactory at the corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh. They flatter themselves that from a number of years experience in the different branches of their business, they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour them with their commands.*

They not only warrant their work good, but also elegant of the kind; their Japanned Ware for strength and beauty, is superior to any manufactured in the United States, and as they intend to have always on hand an handsome assortment of COPPER, TIN and JAPANNED WARES, of every description, Merchants and others can have their orders executed on the shortest notice, and at a very reduced price; they therefore hope by their attention, punctuality and good workmanship, to merit the patronage of the public.

N. B. Old Waiters, Bread Trays &c. Japanned.

☞ *Sign Painting on Japanned Tin, neatly executed.*

*** *Banton & Miltenberger, inform the citizens of the Western Country, &c. that they have a large and extensive assortment of STILLS, of every size, manufactured by them—so that persons wishing to purchase may be accomodated on as good terms as at any other place, and may be suited to their mind.*

Pittsburgh, February 10th, 1806.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at three dollars fifty cents per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

For J. O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

November 3, 1806.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM,

Lately from Philadelphia.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the WIRE-WORKING Business in all its different branches, in the house of *Benjamin Herr*, in Market Street, corner of the Diamond, opposite the sign of the Bear, where he makes,

ROWLING SCREENS, both single and double, for cleaning of Wheat and Flaxseed.
Screens and all kinds of Riddles for Dutch Fans
Shutting and standing Screens for mills.
Reving-seives, for cleaning Wheat, Rye, Oats, Flax-seed, and Clover-seed.
Indian meal Sifters.
Screens and Riddles, for bricklayers and plasterers.
Paper moulds, and Rag Tables
All kinds of wire work for cellar windows, spring-houses, safes, and sky-lights.
Fenders for fire places, bird-cages, rat-traps, &c. &c.

All of which are done in the neatest manner, and will be sold at the Philadelphia prices.

N. B. Orders from the country duly attended to.

Pittsburgh Nov. 1806

FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred Acres of Land, strict measure, situate in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, five miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Andrew M'Farlane and others; the land is of an excellent quality, about 80 acres cleared and under good fence. On the premises are a dwelling house, spring house, barn, and apple orchard. The whole tract is well watered, and can be conveniently divided into two lots of one hundred acres each, for the accommodation of purchasers. The terms of Sale will be made easy. Enquire on the premises.

JAMES MARTIN.

November 17, 1806.

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS Stolen from the subscriber living within three miles of Beaver Town, in Beaver county, on the 10th of September last, a Black *MARE*, rising 4 years old, about 14 hands high, has white in her forehead the shape of half a horse shoe. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid to any person who will secure said thief so that he may be brought to justice, and deliver the mare to the subscriber.

JAMES PARKINSON.

November 18, 1806.